

NEWSPAPER ONLY

## HANDMADE FILES.

AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF A  
DELICATE PROCESS.Workmen become so accurate that they  
could tell on it they became blind—  
Machinery could not compete.

Rasps and files in the hands of a first class file maker are the dignity of tools of the first order in a machine shop. To the "square" is a test of skill which has caused many a brag to lower his crest, and an A-1 file is a treasure in a shop where finishing is done on the bench. To the square is the tool which is used to finish the face of the work without marring it with scratches and sanding surfaces, and to do this as a regular every day thing, is an art to be won only through practice and long experience. Files run thousands of dollars worth of work, and files add thousands of dollars to the value of manufactured product.

In some of the machine shops of Chicago are gray haired mechanics who have worked over 40 years and more. They remember well the time when machine made files were held up to ridicule and scorn and when all first class, well known makes of files were cut by hand. Some of these old fellows still insist that machine made files are not and never can be as good as the files which are cut by hand, and they carry this prejudice to such an extent that they declare they cannot do good work with the machine cut files.

It would be difficult for them to tell the difference between the two makes of files, for within comparatively few years machine made files have been making files that cannot be approached by the most expert file cutters of Sheffield, files, and many of them, are still cut by hand, and a file cut by hand is probably the most expert work of a hammer and cold chisel in the industrial world. Files and rasps are made of steel which varies from the "blistered" steel for the poorer quality of files to the best available, or "cast case" steel, for the higher grades. The blanks are prepared for the file cutter by forging the "tang," or tapered point for the handle, and shaping the steel to the proper form under a die or press. The blanks are thoroughly annealed or softened, and are perfectly clean and free from scale when laid on the bench of the workman who cuts the teeth.

A file cutter generally works on the same kind of "cut" year in and year out. This gives him a mechanical perfection which cannot be secured in any other way, and it is said that a workman's hand becomes so accustomed to the spacing that were he to become blind he could cut just as well.

Files are made of many forms to suit the great variety of work which they are called upon to do, but the "cuts" which give coarseness and fineness to files are comparatively few. They are known as "rough," "bastard," "smooth" and "dead smooth." These are the common "cuts." "Files" are single cut files, and double cut files are made by crossing the first cut with a second cut, thus changing the parallel, unbroken cutting edges of the file into numerous points.

When a face, or one or more edges on a file, is left uncut, it is said to be "safe." No matter what the form of the file, whether flat, square, round, half round, rat tail, three square or knife edge, the cutting is done the same way. A short, light, steel cold chisel, with a broad, straight cutting edge, is used. The hammer is a curious looking affair, for it is curved somewhat, and the handle is inserted well toward the smaller end. The hammer weighs from one to six pounds. In striking the workman gives a peculiar pulling blow which raises the "bur" and gives the particular cut characteristic of files, and it was this cut that for nearly 200 years prevented inventors from designing machinery which would cut a file equal to the hand cut article.

The workman sits on a low bench which comes out from a long wide bench. Before him is his anvil, usually a stone block or piece of iron. The blanks are held in place by straps which pass over the tang and point, and then form a loop or stirrup under the work. The workman puts his foot in the loop, and the blank is held secure while he is cutting it. He holds the chisel between the finger and thumb of the left hand, and after each cut moves the blank slightly for the next cut. He does this by lifting the chisel over the bur and then pressing the point of the tool against the raised edge just cut, at the same time loosening the strap so that the blank can be moved.

In cutting small files or smooth or dead smooth files the hammer blows, movement of the chisel, loosening the straps, moving the blank, tightening the strap and striking the next blow are done so rapidly that they are nearly simultaneous. The first cut is made first, and then the second cut is made. In making the second cut the hammer strikes the chisel with less force, thus making a shallower cut. If the file is to be cut on the other side, the cut side is laid upon a plate of hard or pewter to protect the cutting edge. If the file is other than a flat shape, the head or point is grooved or hollowed out to fit the shape.

After cutting, the files are hardened, for the annealing makes the steel so soft that the first use of the file would bend the cutting edges. This is done by heating the cut files to a dull red and bending them to the required curve over a wooden block with a wooden mallet. The files to be hardened are first covered with a mixture of salt and some sort of carburetted substance. This covering serves a twofold purpose—it prevents the teeth from oxidizing and from losing the carbon in the steel, and by fusing indicates the proper heat for tempering. It also serves to prevent cracking when the file is suddenly plunged into the cooling liquid which gives the file the temper.

Naturally a heated file suddenly cooled will warp more or less according to its form. This is prevented by giving the file a "set" in the other direction before it is tempered, so that the tendency to warp actually straightens the file. When the steel has reached the proper heat, the file is lifted from the fire by the tongs and suddenly immersed in cold water, and before it has grown cold it is withdrawn and put in a screw clamp, which keeps it from curving or bending. The tang is then softened by sticking it in methylated oil, and then the file is cleaned, dried and oiled.—Chicago Record.

**Wood Gas.**  
The town of Deseronto, in Canada, where there are several large lumber mills, is partially lighted by gas made from sawdust. The sawdust is charged in retorts which are heated by a wood fire, the gas from the retorts passing into a series of coils, and thence into the purifiers, which are similar to those used for coal gas. This is the principal purifying agent employed.

## THE MANX CATS.

And How They Were Imported of Their  
Tails by the Devil.

One of the most unique and characteristic features of the zoology of the Isle of Man is its tailless cats. Every cat fancier in the world, and every other person who has paid any particular attention to either the ancient or modern history of the British Isles, knows that the Manx cat is a real feline in every respect except in that of curtailed caudal appendage. Why that particular species of the cat family should be so peculiarly marked is a mystery which is not accounted for in anything but the Manx legend of the first of the tailless, and then the mystery is not entirely cleared up.

The Manx cat legend, which is probably known to every man, woman and child on the Isle of Man, is as follows: A cave on the island was once inhabited by a witch, who, in order to keep up the reputation which such creatures have, kept a large cat. This particular cat, like the dogs of St. Bernard, was occasionally sent out on errands of mercy. The old witch, as all witches were formerly supposed to do, had renounced the Almighty and prayed only to the evil one, acknowledging him at all times as her sovereign lord and master. On a particular evening his majesty the devil appeared to the witch and communicated with her because the cat had been sent with medicines tied around its neck to the hut of a certain sick woman, saint claiming that he had been cheated out of his lawful prey by the salutary effect the drugs had had upon the patient. Before his majesty departed for the infernal regions he warned the witch to keep the philanthropic cat at home in the future.

Wholly disregarding this command, the old witch forthwith set about preparing some soup which she hoped to send by the cat to the sick lady that night. But the devil, expecting to be deceived, watched near the entrance of the cave and made an attempt to catch the cat, and thus thwarted the designs of the benevolent old witch. As the cat passed on its errand the devil attempted to grasp it, but only succeeded in catching the tail. The cat made a great effort to escape, and in so doing pulled its tail off close up to its body. Since that day, in consequence of the attempt to bait the evil one, all Manx cats have been born tailless.—St. Louis Republic.

## OUR KIN ACROSS THE SEA.

Members of the Two Races Are Always  
Drawing Comparisons.

The American is always instituting comparison between himself and his English cousin. The Englishman is ever contrasting his American kinsman with himself. Personal comparisons are proverbially ungracious. The necessitation of supposed contrasts is peculiarly so. Moreover, since men generally find what they seek faithfully, both comparison and contrast tend toward a factious result. Thus it comes to pass that in most American newspapers there is a lay figure clothed with such insubstantial, armed to the teeth in view of a possible opportunity for aggression, his face aglow with bitter and ill concealed hatred of all things American. This is the "property" Briton, and his services are invaluable in those not infrequent seasons when the chariot wheels of the editorial imagination drive heavily.

We are assured, upon the other hand, that well ordered English households commonly harbor a corresponding American bogey. He is a fellow of infinite variety, who, when addicted to the drawing room, slaps strangers on the back, consumes unlimited tobacco, and interlards his speech with barbaque slang. He serves the British nation as the wine bibbing fiend served his Spartan master. He is even brought into requisition by the British when they want to show their superiority over an American. He is a fellow of infinite variety, who, when addicted to the drawing room, slaps strangers on the back, consumes unlimited tobacco, and interlards his speech with barbaque slang. He serves the British nation as the wine bibbing fiend served his Spartan master. He is even brought into requisition by the British when they want to show their superiority over an American.

Among all the fine houses and beautiful grounds in west Los Angeles a very few of them old places belonging to pioneer settlers on the coast and now in possession of their children, the one that interested me most in passing is the pretty home of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, secured to the brave general's widow chiefly by the women of California. It stands just outside the city limits in one of the most beautiful streets of the place and is set down in the very center of what was an orange orchard, trees enough being cut out to make a place for it. Driving "into town" along Main street, which is the only street entirely through the city, and on to the ocean on the west and toward the stern on the east, one passes an old adobe house where General Fremont lived for a time in the early days.

It is said to have been very picturesque, and while rows of elegant villas in possession of a time to be seen seated on camp stools across the broad avenue, transferred its outlines to paper or canvas. But it has been made commonplace by modern wooden additions. At the eastern end of the modern city Broadway, formerly Fort street, ends against a high bluff or hill on which General Fremont in 1846 erected his fort and took possession of the old Spanish Mexican city, which the height completely dominates, and the entire country in the name of the United States.—Exchange.

**"Gay Dogs."**  
Paris, the acknowledged center of fashion, can even boast of its dog tailors. A flâneur of the Parisian dog must have tailors for the reception, for race meetings and for the family and even a pocket for its railway ticket. On wet days its feet are carefully protected by India rubber shoes! On the occasion of a recent fashionable wedding the animals joined in the bridal procession, being led with algonk ribbons by gayly attired valets. A fashionable dog tailor made the costumes, which matched the servants' liveries. The quadrupeds were bedecked with white satin and lace and garlanded with orange blossoms! The Parisian canine "upper ten" are, in truth, very "gay dogs!"—Westminster Gazette.

**The Reason.**  
"Why is it, doctor," asked a lady of her physician, "that when you doctors are ill you do not prescribe for yourselves? Is it because you doubt your own skill?"  
"Not at all, madam, but see what a terrible blow it would be to his reputation if a physician did who had been treating himself. No one would have faith in him afterward."—London Tit-Bits.

**Helping Her Out.**  
Mrs. Puck—What do you sit there reading for when I am trying to think of a word? Should I say "disillusioned" or "disillusioned?"  
Mr. N. Puck—I dunno. Just say "married" and let it go at that.—Indianapolis Journal.

## FLOUR WAS SCARCE.

IT WAS CONSIDERED ALMOST AS VALUABLE  
AS GOLD DUST.

In Virginia City in 1863 Flour Sold For  
\$1.50 Per Pound—For a While the Fate  
of the City Hung in the Balance—How  
the People Met the Emergency.

There is a marked difference between the price of flour today and the point it reached one season in the early days in Montana. There are not so very many residents of the territory who were here when flour sold for \$1.00 per 100 pounds one day and jumped to \$100 per 100 pounds the next day, even higher subsequently. Those who were in the territory remember that the people took the law in their own hands, as they had a way of doing in grave emergencies, and that, after what was termed by the chroniclers of that period a "flour riot," the price came down again. Flour riots are no longer common in the state of Montana.

The time referred to was the spring of 1863, and the place was Virginia City, which was then the principal city of the territory. The preceding winter had been one of remarkably deep snow and cold weather. The chinook winds were frozen out, apparently, for they did not cross the range into Montana that year, and when spring came, freighting between the territory and Salt Lake City was almost suspended altogether. The snow was so deep in the Snake river range that it was almost impossible for the heavily laden trains to cross at all. One large flour train arrived at the foot of the Snake river divide, but the snow was deep and the cold intense. The oxen could find no feed and they perished by the scores where they were.

In the meantime provisions were getting scarcer and scarcer in Virginia City. Flour came to be hoarded like gold dust, and was almost as precious. Potatoes, beans, and all the substitutes for flour were almost exhausted. A good proportion of the people were then living on "beef straight." Potatoes were scarce at 25 cents per pound, and all other provisions were held at proportionately high prices.

The latter part of February saw the high rise in flour. The price jumped from \$25 to \$40 per 100, and then it climbed to \$100 per 100 pounds in another day. That was in gold coin. For a few days the price stood at \$100, and then it began to go up again.

In short time it had reached \$100 per 100 pounds. There was no fixed price during that time, but it fluctuated as rumors of abundance or the reverse became rife on the streets. A portion of the time it could not be purchased for love or money. The streets were thronged with people discussing the situation, and groves were in every house on a street corner, for the price had then gone beyond the reach of most people, and what to do was the problem of the hour. There were rumors that designing men had gotten up a flour corner, and deep marauding was heard against the men who did it.

A few days after the last rise word was flashed up and down the gulch that the citizens were going to rise against the flour merchants. The crowd did meet in Leviathan hall. R. S. Blake was elected chairman. Hugh McDaniel was nominated for secretary, but he declined, and the meeting proceeded without one. The plan was to form a line, and with a flour sack nailed to a pole for a banner proceeded up and down the street, and considerable confusion.

The impression got abroad then, and there was some reason for it, that the town would be sacked. The men in the line of march did look determined, and yet there had been no intimation except in the hall of the purpose of the gathering. They marched up and down Wallace street. During the beginning of the demonstration three men went into a clothing store and looked at a suit of clothes.

"If we see what we want, we'll take it along, I guess," one of the trio remarked carelessly.

They were men who proposed to take advantage of the confusion to rob some of the stores; but they found they had made a mistake. One of the clerks was sent out by the Neil Howie, one of the chiefs of the vigilance committee. Mr. Howie responded promptly. Drawing his revolver, he stepped forward and covered the three men, and with the remark: "Get out!"

"Get out!" this in an uprising to get a reasonable amount of flour for a reasonable price. It is not an unwise to sack the town. The first man caught stealing will be shot or hanged, and none such will escape.

The ready made clothing fell from the hands of the men addressed, and the word went around quickly that there would be no mercy for the first man who was caught stealing.

Then Colonel Wilbur F. Sanders and other men in the city addressed the crowd, advising an orderly search for flour, and recommending that a reasonable price be paid for whatever was found, making an equitable division of it, with the men in whose possession it might be found. The people cheered the sentiment, and parties were organized to search in stores and cellars for hidden flour.

Taylor, Thompson & Co. had a supply in their store. They carried the flour in barrels and placed men behind the sacks, armed with double barreled shot guns. Other stores were harried, and preparations were made to resist the patriots. But the searchers made it plain that they did not want to have any trouble, and in some instances compromises were effected. The flour was gathered from all parts of the city and stored in Leviathan hall. The hiding places were many. There was flour under haystacks, and in cellars, and beneath the rafters of buildings, but the searchers were even with hunger, as they found the most of it, so it is said. Every place where more than one sack was found the surplus was taken away to the common warehouse.

The committee met after the search had been almost completed and decided to allow the owners of the flour \$20 per 100 pounds, which it was voted was profit enough. Men formed in line and received 18 pounds to each man, at the same price paid the owners. After a few hours the supply was reduced to 10 pounds to the man, but even then the supply did not hold out, and many went away disappointed. A party of miners volunteered to go out to the Snake river and try to shovelf a path through for one of the pack trails, but the men returned discouraged and unsuccessful.

The supply grew scarcer and scarcer, and for awhile fears of starvation were expressed. But the snow melted early and at last the joyous news was shouted through the streets that a flour train was slowly moving up the gulch. And then, when the price dropped to \$10 per sack, men paid the price cheerfully, and thought it was no longer a dire.—Helena Independent.

## THE BISHOP'S BUSINESS.

A Case Where the Ingenious Chinese's  
Scheme Failed to Work.

There is a citizen in this town who has always experienced the greatest difficulty in finding their proper names and identities to acquaintances whose faces he knows perfectly well. So marked is this failing that he has often been placed in exceedingly awkward situations, even with friends whom he has known for several years. Some time ago he hit upon what he considered a rather ingenious plan for finding out the name of the man to whom he was talking. After one or two easily common-place remarks upon the weather or any not too personal topic he would ask in an apparently casual manner:

"Well, how is business with you now—pretty fair?"

It almost invariably happened that his unsuspecting companion would say something in reply which would reveal the nature of his occupation. That was all Mr. A.—wanted. As soon as he knew this particular he knew his man. Many successful experiments with this method soon gave him a fatal amount of confidence in its infallibility. Fearless of detection, he put the same inquiry unblushingly on every occasion which found him unable to identify an acquaintance. The shock came, and now his faith is sadly shaken by what he admits was a conspicuous failure.

Dropping into a seat in the cable car one morning, he found himself beside a gentleman who greeted him familiarly and proceeded to make inquiries regarding his family, which showed him to be a comparatively intimate friend. Mr. A., knowing his face, but entirely at a loss for his name, merely awaited a good opportunity.

"And how is business with you now—brisk?"

His companion stared a moment, then laughed.

"I guess you don't know me, Mr. A.—now admit it."

"Well—L—why," stammered the other, inwardly cursing his wretched memory, "you are—"

"Bishop," I think my business is about as lively as usual, you know."—New York Tribune.

## DEFIED THE FLAMES.

The Fire Walk, the Curious and Mysteri-  
ous Ceremony of the Fijians.

The fire walk is undertaken by members of a certain clan of Fijians, Na Telakanta, who have a traditional fury to show to those who acquired the power, trick or sorcery. When Mr. Thomson visited the scene, the pit was "a white hot mass, shooting out little tongues of white flame." The wood was extracted by poles, and the glowing stones were laid level, "congregations of flame still playing among them." Then 15 men in garlands, with anklets of dried fern, walked barefoot over the surface of the stones, tramping down the green leaves as they were thrown in by the lookers on. The volume of steam rose thick and dark. Now, a few minutes before the men entered the furnace, a hot stone was hooked out, on which Mr. Thomson's handkerchief was laid. The men went in, and it was removed when the last man left the oven. "Every fold that touched the stone was charred," as indeed may be observed on the handkerchief, which "lies before us as we write." The feet of the performers, being examined, were cool, and their ankles of dry fern felt very warm.

Mr. Thomson wrote his published account on the day after the event. He had heard of a similar ceremony in the Cook group of islands, and it is attested, both in the "Journal of the Polynesian Society" and by private correspondence, among the killings of southern India and elsewhere. "Elsewhere," curious to say, includes modern Bulgaria! Mr. Thomson's photograph has not been published. The fine shapes of the men, like figures of polished bronze, are partly obscured by the steam arising from the leaves thrown into the furnace. A representative of popular science has, we believe, suggested a dilution of sulphuric acid as a probable cause of immunity of the fire walkers. He does not seem to have tried the experiment on his own person, nor is it certain that the killings and Apollon, kuno, kuno, sulphuric acid. We must look farther afield for an explanation.—Quarterly Review.

## A Story of Sherman.

Senator John Sherman tells in his "Recollections" a good story about one Eichmann, a courier who conducted him through Italy. He was a loyal fellow, but ignorant of colloquial English.

Mr. Oates of Alabama, a leading member of the house of representatives, was traveling with his wife and friends on the same general route that I was. We frequently met and had pleasant and friendly chats. Eichmann noticed our intimacy and was very polite to Mr. Oates.

One day, as my party and I were about to enter a car, some one said:

"Is that John Sherman?"

Mr. Oates said, in the hearing of Eichmann, "Yes, that is Sherman," and added as a compliment, "He was a good watchdog in the treasury."

Eichmann, catching the phrase "watchdog," applied to me, regarded it as a gross insult. He rushed into my ear, his face aflame with passion and his English name confused that word.

"That man," said he, pointing to Oates, "was not my friend. He called you, sir, a watchdog—yes, sir, a watchdog. He has his own arm, sir, one arm, or I would have chastised him."

I had great difficulty in persuading him what a "watchdog" meant; that it was intended as a compliment, not as an insult.

**The Joys of Keeping a Bank Account.**  
"A bank account is a good thing to have for a number of reasons," said Mr. Himmerton, "but certainly not the least of the pleasures we get from it is that of hearing the paying teller say when you hand in a check, 'What size bills, Mr. Himmerton?' as though the bank was maintained for your benefit, and you had only to mention the amount you wanted and the form in which you would take it. And you say, as if it were something that had just occurred to you:

"Oh, twentys."

"And though the word be not as big as a barrel you feel, as you step out into the street again, that a bank account is a pleasant thing."—New York Sun.

## English Territory.

An Englishman can go round the world and touch on British territory all the way—viz., from England to Halifax, across Canada to Vancouver, across the Pacific to Hongkong, thence to Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Cape Town, St. Helena and England, or from Penang to Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Perim, Malta, Gibraltar and home. This is a "new connection" that no other nation in the world possesses.

## NEW YEAR'S THE FRENCH HOLIDAY.

Jan. 1 the Day of Presents and Poles in  
Paris.

New Year, not Christmas, is the French day of days. The only bit of misanthropic gaiety is the morning rush of the children from chimney to chimney to investigate the suspended stockings and boots. They usually find Mr. Santa Claus to be a wag, leaving few toys, but making many phantasies.

New Year is more jolitical. You walk to see in your doorway a smiling, well scoured maid. As your eyes open she bows as you, crying, "Bonne Annee." No shinking under the bed clothes will spare you an expectant New Year kiss, to be followed when you have made your offering by a resounding one of satisfaction, a signal for other merrymaking outside the door to enter and wish you in like manner happy New Year. When all have received their taken they troop out, volubly calling down upon your head the blessing of the salute.

You lie back upon your pillow, knowing full well that not until every other member of the family has been visited will you condescend to light your fire.

At last it is lit, and the well scoured maid hands you a cup of coffee and the New Year roll.

Not for long are you left to dream alone. The children come with arms laden. They make the floor a veritable topsy-turvy. You are called upon to examine, admire and try.

Tops buzz, steam engines run you down, and your washbowl is converted into a lake.

Thus, with dressing gown calls from feminine members of the household, the morning slips away. At last you scramble to be ready for breakfast.

In the dining room are assembled the gentlemen of the family to greet the ladies with courtly bow and gallantly to kiss their hands. The gay breakfast is over, the children, the youth and those of the family in the prime of life make ready to pay visits. They start forth, pockets and hands filled with remembrances.

The older ones, enmeshed in great easy chairs before the fire, wait for the young, who with light and merry talk to make good cheer.

New Year is the day of the young, the old and the servants.—New York Times.

## BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT.

Young Men in Business Should Be Sure  
Before Going Ahead.

One of the many important points to be impressed upon the understanding of a subordinate, and one that the manager should be sure is understood, is that nothing should be attempted unless the idea is perfectly clear.

But rather than appear dull of apprehension the essential reply is given when the idea is very vague.

"My first position entailing any responsibility," said a retired merchant, "was to make payments of the city bills, which our house settled monthly. My duties consisted in taking the statements and the amount which the bookkeeper prepared and placed in a small hand-satchel. Some times I would have only \$50, again \$200 or \$300. On my first trip the cashier counted the money, listed the statements and handed me the satchel, cautioning me about taking receipts for money paid out and not to pay out more than the statements called for. It was considered quite an honor to make those monthly trips, and therefore when I was called into office I was very proud indeed, the stationer said what turning my head. After I had started I found I was dreadfully busy on some points, but my pride would not permit my return to the office. I made several payments and was congratulating myself on my business abilities when I came to a store where the clerk who received the money said, 'See here, young man, this bill for \$25, not \$20.' He was very stern, so much so that I felt the light he must be very high in authority, so I tremblingly handed over \$25 more and hurriedly thrust the satchel to him, gave him the satchel and got out as quick as I could. Of course, when I came to the last man I was \$10 short, a contingency that had not occurred to me. Considerably crestfallen, I returned to the office and made my statement. Imagine my consternation when I was shown the two bills given me by my previous friend for \$20. 'What was the \$10?' Well, I paid over my own money to make up the shortage, but the lesson was worth all it cost."—Hardware.

## Self-Hardening Steel.

The employment of self-hardening steel is said to be rapidly extending. It is characterized as a kind of steel which is hardened in its normal state, so it cools naturally in the atmosphere, thus obviating the necessity of quenching it in water or of cooling it rapidly from a red heat in any manner. It becomes soft enough to be shaped into simple forms when red-hot, is of a nature that will not undergo a white heat, and is at a much higher temperature at such heat than wrought iron is when it is equally hardened, and throws a dark red spark from the emery wheel when there is much carbon in its composition. According to Spaulding, the well known writer on metallurgy, it appears that wherever this kind of steel is used it overcomes in a short time the prejudice which its employment generally meets. Thus and dressers are said to be not unfavorably disposed toward it at the start, because it is very hard to work into shape upon the anvil, and nothing whatever can be done in the way of cutting or bending it when it is cold. After that cool comes back to be dressed over there is danger that defects may be disclosed upon reheating.—New York Sun.

## Not a Ruler of the Planets.

Some odd communications are received by Mr. Chetelat, the astronomer royal, on the subject of the studies which engage him in his official capacity. It seems that many persons are still unable to distinguish between astronomy and astrology. Here is a specimen letter which Mr. Chetelat has communicated: "Dear Sir—Will you kindly rate my planet and send full particulars? I was born — I am sending three stamps, as I do not know your charge. If it is not sufficient, kindly let me know, and I will send the difference." The writer must have been rather surprised at the answer he got to this gentlemanly request. He is as follows: "The astronomer royal requests me to state that he is not able to rule the planets. Persons who pretend to do so are rogues and vagabonds."—London News.

## A Hunter's Advice.

Brown Rothschild was asked by a friend of his to advise him in the matter of a couple of binocular transactions, one of which offered a very large lot of hares, the other a much smaller one.

"If you want to dine well," the baron replied, after a moment's reflection, "go in for the first; if you want to sleep well, invest in the second and—Figueroa.

Rich  
Red BloodIs the Foundation of the Wonderful Cures  
by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

That is Why the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are Cures.

That is Why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the severest cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other blood diseases.

That is Why it overcomes That Tired Feeling, strengthens the nerves, gives energy in place of exhaustion.

That is Why the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla have increased year after year, until now it requires the largest laboratory in the world.

Hood's  
SarsaparillaIs the Only True Blood Purifier prom-  
inently in the public eye today.

Prepared by C. C. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Hood's Pills Hood's Sarsaparilla, etc.

Tophet and Gehenna.

The Hebrew road passes near the splendid piece of rock excavation which must have been to call the Lower Pool of Gihon, and then gives one a chance to look down the valley of the Sons of Hinnom on the left. The first mastery of the latter view produces a sense of collapse which is distinctly painful. The bursting of a bubble, whether of conceit or of romance, is always depressing. A time honored impression respecting Tophet and Gehenna causes a feeling of awe stricken horror on hearing some Turk round out his criticism of his wife's defects by a loud mouthed "Gehennama git!"

The same horror may be felt on hearing a plain spoken American reject a matrimonial proposal by saying, "I'll see you in Tophet first!"

The names of Tophet and Gehenna, by long association with the general churning ground of the world's rubbish, have become things so solemn to be lightly used by any having pretensions to respect for religion. But a view of the place awakes every atom of awe for the name. Henceforth Gehenna is no more than the delectably dirty gorge, lined with broken tombs, and foul with garbage, which plunges down and down from the foot of Mount Zion toward En-rogel. There is pain in this fact. It seems like denial of some fundamental theological doctrine. But go to Tophet, and you likewise will lose your illusions.—Independent.

A Rare Coin.

City Detective John Halpin has in his possession one of the rarest British coins known. It is a little larger than an American half dollar, and has on the obverse side an idealized head of George IV, the center, with the words "Georgius Tertius Rex." The reverse side has in the center the harp of Ireland, surrounded by a crown, and on the border, surrounded by "Hibernia." The date is stamped as 1764. It is a part of the sterling crown of George I, but this is unknown, as the coin that so amused the officer of George I, that the coin was never used in England. Although it was on its face an Irish coin, it was taken to some extent in that country, but was not circulated in that country, but was sent to the badminton press of Irish coins, which was circulated in the colonial halfpenny. It was called the "Woods halfpenny" in account of its coming by a Lord of that name.—Kansas City Journal.

His Curiosity.

"I have no objection," said Mabel's mother, "to your being an advanced woman."

"None whatever. In fact, I am rather tempted in seeing the result."

"How do you mean?"

"I want to see whether the advanced woman is going to have sense enough to appreciate the young man who improves his mind and soul by reading, and who does it just gradually, usual and as to do with the one who has only face and plays the guitar."—Washington Star.

The Bladder Work.

One of the most curious enemies of Dr. F. F. F. is a small floating water bladder. The bladder work, although it is a number of small gas vesicles of bladders, which, being furnished with tiny jaws, seize upon the little fish, which are assimilated into its substance. This is a subtle peacher,





NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®











# THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoy the biggest trade in town but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

**WM. M. MELVILLE,**  
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER

## THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHED BY

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84

### TALES OF THE TOWN

Born, to Mr and Mrs John Purcell, a son

Born—to John Hill and wife, of west Wayne street—a daughter

Born—to Mr and Mrs Al Morris, of North Main street, a twelve pound son

Harry Giron, of Cleveland, has accepted a position as salesman for the Lima Clothing Co

The grand jury at Ottawa returned 41 indictments against 21 saloon men for violating the liquor laws

Lima Camp No 3290, Modern Woodmen of America will meet in the Wheeler Hall at 7:30 o'clock this evening

Mr and Mrs Joe E Purcell, of west Vine street, rejoice over the birth of their first born—a twelve pound son. Mr Purcell is a conductor on the L E & W

The funeral services of Mrs Wm Pugh were held from the Congregational church at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev Swanson and Rev Thomas conducted the services which were largely attended. The remains were interred in Woodlawn cemetery

### ABOUT PEOPLE

Who They Are Where They Have Been and Are Going

Steve Crites, of Lima, is in the city

James Lydon, of Ottawa, is in the city

William Fiske Sunday is in St Marys

Miss E the Boysell spent Sunday at St Marys

Geo Marsh, of Van Wert, was in Lima to day

Judge Linderman, of Delphos, is in Lima to day

W F Fisher, of Ottawa, was in the city Saturday evening

Mrs D E Brown and family left for Columbus this morning

Irene S Mother has returned from a trip to Washington, D C

Byron Bracree, of South Metcalf street, spent Sunday in Celina

E F Coldren, of Columbus, is visiting his parents for a few days

Harry Standish spent Sunday at Delphos, the guest of Mr & Mrs Almy

Mr and Mrs A L Fisher have returned home from a visit in Crestline

General L F Eli attended the funeral of Judge A J Rebeck at Sidney

Bert Artman, formerly of Lima, but now at Toledo, spent Sunday in the city

Mr and Mrs P Corran are visiting friends in Sidney and Bellefontaine for a few days

Alex Castle and wife and W D Cio and wife took in the Ada Rehan excursion to Toledo to day

A Harrod and Philip Walther will go to Elida to night, to see Steve Crites take an I O O F degree

Prof Ackerman attended an institute at Burkland, Saturday, and lectured last night at Wapakoneta

Mrs F Light left to day for Cleveland, where she will attend the millinery openings and lay to her spring stock

Rev M Gascon, of the M E church at Delphos, is the guest of Rev S Baumgardner, of Grace M E church

Funeral Director J E Grosjean was summoned to Spencerville yesterday to prepare for burial the remains of Cyrus Haver, who died at his home in that village yesterday morning

Mr Sarah Frick Swank, of Bluffton, was the guest of Judge McKenzies family, of west Market street, Sunday

Misses Jennie and Bessie Axe, who have been visiting Mr Bracree and family, have returned to their home in St Marys

Mrs E G Connor, of Dayton, Ohio, came to Lima this evening, to be the guest of her parents Mr and Mrs F Light

Miss Philoney, who has been visiting Mrs McCauley on west High street, returned to her home at Indianapolis to day

Mr and Mrs John More and daughter, Delia, of north Elizabeth street, left this morning for a visit with friends in Dayton

Democratic Central Committee

There will be a meeting of the Democratic City Central Committee, held in the County Recorder's office at the court house to morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock

E DeWiese, Chairman

C J BROTHERTON, Sec'y

### JOHN JONES

Dangerously Ill at the County Jail, Where He is a Prisoner

John Jones the well known Solarville boy who was recently indicted by the grand jury for assault with criminal intent, is dangerously ill in his quarters at the county jail

Jones is suffering from an old trouble for which he had an operation performed a year or two ago. He was taken ill soon after he was arrested and his illness did not become serious until Saturday. His relatives fear that if he is convicted of the charge against him and is sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary, he will not survive the imprisonment

### A GOOD THING

The C, H & D Pay Roll Has More Than Doubled in Ten Years

Let those who doubt the great benefits of railroad shops to a city read the February report of the C, H & D pay roll for this division, and they will soon be convinced that they are a very desirable possession. The C, H & D pay roll in the past ten years has increased more than one hundred and twenty per cent. In February, 1886 the pay roll at this place was \$11,044.10, and in February of the present year the company paid to its employees \$27,400.95. Of last month's pay roll \$11,085.20 was distributed to the men employed in the shops, all of whom live in the city. The remainder, \$16,315.75, was paid men employed on the road

### \$5000 Reward

One of the things that go with a Columbia bicycle. Every wheel sold has a standing reward of \$5000 offered for its discovery if stolen. This is not the only thing that goes with it. You know what satisfaction goes with driving a good horse. Something with a Columbia. No need of tazing a back seat when you ride a Columbia. Others may be as good but none say they are better. Buy the one everybody is using as a basis of comparison and you will have a sure thing. I E HARMAN

### L A to Y M C A

The regular monthly meeting of Woman's Auxiliary will be held in Y M C A parlors Tuesday, March 10, at 2:30 p m

Mrs S W VAN CREEVE, Pres

Mrs R W MELLY, Sec'y 23 2t

The Bethlehem Pa, Daily Times

Mr McCormick, the whistler and imitator, was the finest we have ever heard and he was repeatedly encored. At Congregational church, Tuesday evening, March 10th.

## BARRED

Are the Ladies from Voting

On the High School Building Bond Question

The Fair Sex May Vote for Members of the Board but Not on Questions Involving the Expenditure of Money Full Text of the Bill

The School Board held their regular meeting Saturday afternoon. The question of the suspension of a pupil of the Spring street school came up and was discussed, but definite action was deferred until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the board will discuss the case

The following bills were presented and allowed

Lima Natural Gas Co	\$4.15
Howard L. Sun	11.00
Port & Blount	11.00
Lima Electric Light and Power Co	25.00
Alvora McCala	12.00
Order & Co	5.00
Johnson & Co	5.00
I and M Co	5.00
Abraham L. Linsler	6.00
M. B. B. B. B.	1.00

Superintendent Miller reported that the shoe fund of \$105 had been overdrawn. At present there are many calls from indigent pupils for shoes

An appropriation of \$5 was granted for the use of the class in physics in the construction of a dynamo. By this apparatus the pupils will gain a practical and intricate knowledge of a dynamo, and it will be an addition to the electrical apparatus of the physical laboratory

Superintendent Miller reported that \$290 had been netted for the library fund from various entertainments recently given, and that \$12 was cleared from the concert given by the Ocular Society

The report of the passage of the bill by the Legislature, authorizing the Board of Education of the Lima Union School District to issue bonds for the construction of new buildings, was presented, and the board decided to hold the special election on Thursday, March 19th, at which time citizens will vote on the issue. At this election women will not be entitled to vote, as it is an election concerning the raising of money

This is the bill as amended and passed by the Legislature

A BILL  
To authorize the Board of Education of the Lima Union School District to issue bonds for the construction of new buildings, and for other purposes

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that the Board of Education of the Lima Union School District be and they are authorized to acquire a site for a new school house or school houses, and to provide means therefor, with a sufficient amount cannot be provided under section 1412 of the Revised Statutes, and ninety-fourth part of the probable cost of each school house or school houses or either, and at a general election of a special election called for that purpose, to submit to the electors of the district the question of raising by taxation the sum of such amount, and to issue bonds for such purpose, and to sell the same at such time and place as the board may determine, and to use the proceeds of the sale of such bonds for the purpose of acquiring a site for a new school house or school houses, and for the purpose of providing means therefor, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Section 2. Each elector shall have printed on his ballot

For school house—Yes  
For school house—No

And said ballot shall not have any other words written thereon, and shall be placed in a separate ballot box provided for that purpose

Section 3. If a majority of the electors of the district vote in favor of issuing bonds, the board of education shall not be bound to issue bonds, but may, at their discretion, issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring a site for a new school house or school houses, and for the purpose of providing means therefor, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Section 4. The board of education shall not be bound to issue bonds, but may, at their discretion, issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring a site for a new school house or school houses, and for the purpose of providing means therefor, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Section 5. The board of education shall not be bound to issue bonds, but may, at their discretion, issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring a site for a new school house or school houses, and for the purpose of providing means therefor, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Section 6. The board of education shall not be bound to issue bonds, but may, at their discretion, issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring a site for a new school house or school houses, and for the purpose of providing means therefor, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Section 7. The board of education shall not be bound to issue bonds, but may, at their discretion, issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring a site for a new school house or school houses, and for the purpose of providing means therefor, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Section 8. The board of education shall not be bound to issue bonds, but may, at their discretion, issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring a site for a new school house or school houses, and for the purpose of providing means therefor, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Section 9. The board of education shall not be bound to issue bonds, but may, at their discretion, issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring a site for a new school house or school houses, and for the purpose of providing means therefor, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Section 10. The board of education shall not be bound to issue bonds, but may, at their discretion, issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring a site for a new school house or school houses, and for the purpose of providing means therefor, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Section 11. The board of education shall not be bound to issue bonds, but may, at their discretion, issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring a site for a new school house or school houses, and for the purpose of providing means therefor, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Section 12. The board of education shall not be bound to issue bonds, but may, at their discretion, issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring a site for a new school house or school houses, and for the purpose of providing means therefor, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Section 13. The board of education shall not be bound to issue bonds, but may, at their discretion, issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring a site for a new school house or school houses, and for the purpose of providing means therefor, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

picture which had been sent by the constable and locked up at the police station, was hauled back to the Elk and returned into the possession of the proprietors, where it may be used as it was before it was seized

### Mrs Grimes Dead.

Mrs Michael Grimes, corner McKibben street and Elida road, died at 10 o'clock this morning from a paralytic stroke, received about three weeks ago. She has been unconscious most of the time since then. She was 30 years old, and leaves two sons, two daughters, and husband. She will be buried from St Rose church Wednesday morning

### WILL FIGHT.

The Western Oil Men Form an Association

Lima Represented—Committee appointed to Fight a Taxation Measure.

The Western Oil Men's Association met at Toledo Saturday and dedicated their new quarters in the Spitzer block. About twenty-five persons were present, representing the various oil fields of this section. The objects of the association are to organize themselves for defense of their interests, and for social purposes

The members of Saturday's meeting discussed the bill proposed in the legislature for the taxing of oil, and strenuously objected to the taxation of every barrel of oil they produced. S S Wheeler represented the Lima producers, and delivered an address on the subject, and urged every producer to go to Columbus on the 19th and fight the measure when it comes up for consideration

The association selected a legislative committee which will oppose the present and all similar legislation that may be deemed detrimental to the oil men's interests. This committee consists of Emerson Priddy, chairman, George Dunham, Toledo, O C Harris, Findlay, W H Burns, Woodville, Henry Gorn, Gibsonburg, C I Lukin, Lima, W T Reese, Bowling Green and G Harman, Toledo

### CYRUS HOVER DEAD

Prominent Pioneer Dies at His Home in Spencerville

Cyrus Hover, one of the oldest and most prominent pioneer residents of this county, died yesterday morning, at his home in Spencerville, after a lingering illness

The deceased was 74 years of age and was well known throughout the country. He was one of the four Hover brothers who were for years identified with the leading settlers. James A Hover who now lives south west of this city, is the only one of the family who survives him. He leaves a wife and family. Mr R H Gamble, of this city, is one of the daughters. The funeral will occur Wednesday and the remains will be brought here for burial

### URAN IMPROVING

The Attending Physician Thinks His Chances for Recovery Are Good

W J Uran the C & A brakeman was so badly injured in the wreck at the Ohio Southern Junction Saturday morning, is still at the Myerbo pit and is improving rapidly as could possibly be expected considering the character of his injuries. So far tonight the attending physician feared that Uran's internal injuries would necessitate a dangerous operation, but they have improved his condition considerably and since the hemorrhages were stopped he continues to improve. His wife, arrived from Fort Wayne Saturday evening

### Dies, dies Recovered

Not exactly but if you want to see how near we come to it, see the wheel displayed in our south window. This wheel was the property of Miss Sophia Hempel and was in a fire in her father's home a short time ago and came to us in a very sorry plight, the tires, rim, pedal, saddle and handles being totally destroyed. We did all the work necessary to put it in its present fine condition, in our own shop which shows we are prepared to do first class work. If you are interested, stop and see it.

E E HARMAN, Agent for Columbia bicycles

Knoxville, Tenn, Daily Tribune.  
Mr McCormick simply puts the feathered tribe to shame while his other imitations are true to life.

At Congregational church, Tuesday, March 10 Admission 20c 1t

### A Card

Mr Wm Pugh and family desire to return thanks to their friends for the kindness shown them during the sickness and death of their mother.

### Wanted

To exchange good buggy for small job of carpenter work. Call at room 1, Holmes block

### Merriken's Star Company

Mr Page's playing was magnificent. The Chicago Sun

Mr Page has no superior as a mandolinist. The Chicago Tribune

At Congregational church Tuesday evening, March 10 Admission 25c.

### Visitors' Day

Next Wednesday will be visitors' day at the Enterprise Steam Laundry, 12 east Market street

## THE FAIR

Will be Held in September.

The Annual Meeting of the Board Held Saturday Afternoon.

Superintendents and Executive Committees Selected, and Much Other Business Transacted—The Rules Changed in a Number of Places

Ten members of the Allen County Agricultural Society met Saturday in Square Atmurs office to revise the premium list, to change its rules, to appoint the several committees, and to decide upon the time of the holding of the next fair. The board of secretary Atmurs was approved and but few changes made in the rules. The election for directors hereafter will be held at the court house on the last Saturday in January. May will be furnished free only to exhibitors from Allen county. Each class will have its own sweepstakes instead of giving separate classes to sweepstakes as was done last year. Exclusive privileges will be given only for hot candy. The fair this fall has been decided to be held on September 9th, 10th and 11th

For the several departments the following superintendents were selected

Horse—E W Enslin, D L Shock

Cattle—M Edgecomb, Al Heffner

Sheep—S W Wright

Swine—W H Eversole

Poultry—T B Bowersock

Farm Produce—J G Helser

Art Hall—Geo Hall, T A Crabb

The members that constitute the several committees are

Executive—Enslin, Hall and Heffner

Finance—Crabb, Edgecomb and Eversole

Advertising—Atmurs, Wright and Shockey

Speed Ring—Hall, Bowersock and Miller

The Blending of the Cunningham quartet's voices is wonderful—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

### Notice

All parties indebted to Ed Wile will call at bank of Goldsmith & Kalb and settle said claims

GUS KALB Assignee

McCormick, the Riverside

Whistler,

Can imitate anything from a humming bird to a saw mill. At Congregational church Tuesday, March 10

## CHANGE OF SCENE

## DAILY.

Every day brings new things to this store—Novelties in their respective lines. Dame Fashion's latest approved styles. The last few days have brought many

NEW KID GLOVES,  
NEW RIBBONS,  
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,  
NEW LININGS,  
NEW WASH DRESSES for CHILDREN.

(2 to 5 years)

NEW REEFERS for LITTLE GIRLS,  
NEW SWISS CAPS and  
INFANTS' WEAR,

NEW LACES,  
NEW EMBROIDERIES,  
NEW DIMITIES and INDIA LINENS,  
NEW NECKWEAR NOVELTIES,  
NEW BELTS, NEW SHIRT WAISTS.

New Corsets, New Stamped Linens, New Tinsel and Silk Draperies, New Art Table Squares, Dresser Sets, Pillow Shams, &c.

You ignore your rightful advantages if you omit to claim the benefits offered by our store. Advantages in STYLE, VARIETY and PRICE.

**Feldmann & Co**  
218 N MAIN ST